



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

INSURE YOUR EYES
AGAINST
THE GLARE
BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,116. 號六十六百一千九萬一第 日十初月七閏年未己 HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1919. 三拜禮 號三月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 75 lbs net.
In Bags 50 lbs net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [80]

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Beasconfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00
9.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 10.00
10.00	to 10.30
10.30	to 11.00
11.00	to 11.30
11.30	to 12.00
12.00	to 12.30
12.30	to 1.00
1.00	to 1.30
1.30	to 2.00
2.00	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 3.30
3.30	to 4.00
4.00	to 4.30
4.30	to 5.00
5.00	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 7.00
7.00	to 7.30
7.30	to 8.00
8.00	to 8.30
8.30	to 9.00

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

BARGAIN WEEK

Shirts

Old & Soiled Shirts, perfectly good, only need washing.
USUAL PRICES \$3.00 to \$4.50 each
NOW \$2.50 each.

SPECIAL

A few Acetex Tennis Shirts cut with open collar & sleeves to elbow.
WORTH \$3.75 REDUCED TO \$2.75 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.



HAPPY HIT CIGARETTES

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in

Cigarette Manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

697

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in

"HIS FATHER'S SON"

etc., etc.

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE PROPAGANDA ABROAD

Information on a wide range of subjects connected with British Embassies, missions and consular establishments, was sought for and obtained from Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), at a meeting of the Standing Committee on Estimates, on July 13th, Mr. Tait presiding.

Mr. Harmsworth stated that during the war our diplomatic service had been very greatly increased, and its personnel was now much larger, the additional staff having been required specially in connection with the blockade. The staff of the Embassy at Washington, which then numbered not more than eight, was, at the present time, no less than eighty. In obedience to the recommendation of the Committee, and he was sure with the approval of the House and of people outside, the salaries of our diplomatic agents had been increased quite recently. Previously no candidate for the diplomatic service was considered suitable unless he had a private income, and very nearly one-third of the increase in the estimate was due to the scheme by which the salaries of diplomatic agents had been raised to what might be called a living wage.

In regard to the United States, there was this difficulty, that it was the most expensive office of our diplomatic service for a man to fill. Mr. Bohar Law, in the House of Commons, said that the question of means had not stood in the way of the appointment of a right man. That was so, but it was quite possible that the Foreign Office might have to come to the House of Commons for some sort of extra allowance for the Ambassador in the United States.

An Hon. Member: What is the salary of the United States Ambassador in this country?

Mr. Harmsworth said it was \$10,000.

NEW PROPAGANDA SCHEME

Proceeding to deal with the propaganda question, Mr. Harmsworth said he might take the Committee into his confidence. What remained of the foreign activities of the Minister of Information had been thrust unexpectedly on his shoulders. The Foreign Office budgeted for a very modest estimate. Its propaganda was estimated to cost this year £250,000, which was a tremendous drop from the £500,000 expenditure which prevailed and was necessary during the war. Although it was really a matter rather for discussion in detail in the House, he might explain that the principal part of their propaganda scheme was the establishing of definite representatives in the most important countries, who should be in the position to advise the Minister of the trend of public opinion in the country, and to suggest to him, supposing the current opinion was going against the interests of Great Britain, the proper steps to be taken to meet these tendencies. Such representatives would have to be highly experienced. It was proposed to have in France, in Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and eventually in the Scandinavian countries, attached, but not too closely, to the Minister, men who would be in touch with the corresponding officers at the Foreign Office. This vote was only £41,450, the rest being the regular Foreign Office, but the total estimate of about £250,000 was less than a twentieth part of the amount spent on propaganda during the latter part of the war.

As to telegrams, there was an apparent increase of from £15,500 to £250,000, but the Committee knew that under the somewhat slipshod methods of accountancy that prevailed during the war very large sums were put down to votes of credit, and did not appear in the ordinary way in the estimates, and this was the case with telegrams. Obviously, the increase during the war and up till now in the cabling and telegraphing was enormous, but they might hope now that peace with Germany had been achieved, to look for a return to something like the normal.

The vote was still under discussion when attention was drawn to the fact that a quorum was not present, and the Committee adjourned.

JAPANESE AND STEEL TRADE

At Wolverhampton, recently, Mr. John Hodge, M.P., alluded to a discussion with a Japanese deputation relative to the suggested introduction of Japanese into the budding trade of the Midlands. Mr. Hodge said that to one member of the deputation he remarked, "If you will get the Japanese Government to pass an Act of Parliament to the effect that wages paid in Japan shall be the same as paid in England, with the same conditions of employment, then we will teach your men, because we do not fear you. But first we must have that Act of Parliament."

GERMAN TRADE O A STRAIGHT ANSWER FROM AUSTRALIA

The following correspondence between a German firm in New York and a firm in Australia, was printed in the Times of June 18th, and in view of certain tendencies which are beginning to be noticeable in Hongkong, we have been asked to reproduce it:

New York, December 24th, 1918.
Gentlemen, We take the liberty of sending you herewith enclosed a copy of our wholesale price list, and call your attention to the fact that the products therein listed, and which were formerly manufactured by E. Schering, Berlin, Fabrik von Heyden, Raddeburg, and Goedecke & Co., Leipzig, are now manufactured in the U.S.A. either by ourselves or under our direct supervision.

Judging from inquiries received from time to time, these preparations have been difficult to obtain in your markets for a considerable period, and then only at a premium.

The purpose of this communication is, therefore, to acquaint you with the fact that we are in a position to take care of all requirements for these products, and, with a few exceptions, at the normal pre-war prices.

We solicit your inquiries, and will be pleased to quote special export prices for larger quantities than specified in our list. We can also supply clinical literature on any of these products.

Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you, we are, Very truly yours,
SHERING AND GLAZ.

March 7th, 1919.

Messrs. Schering and Glaz, 150-2, Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Sirs, We have to acknowledge yours of December 24th, informing us that firms formerly manufacturing in Berlin, Raddeburg, and Leipzig are now manufacturing in U.S.A. under your supervision, "that their products with a few exceptions are at normal pre-war prices, that our inquiries are solicited, and you hope for the pleasure of hearing from us," etc.

Before your country decided to commit the greatest crime the world has known, and which they launched in August, 1914, our firm had dealt with yours, and similar in Germany for nearly 50 years. Your products we admired and largely used, your travellers we welcomed, your countrymen who settled here we made friends of and admitted to our clubs and homes.

In your wicked madness you opened this war hoping that by deceiving your friends, dishonouring your treaties, and raising any small neutral nation that stood in your way, and by committing every crime and bestiality you could think of, to win through by brute force. Your spies were in every land; there they were unmasked and put under control.

Your warfare upon the seas has been a policy of murder and barbarism which, had it not taken place, would never have been believed to have been possible. Women and children and neutral travellers have been murdered whenever the chance presented itself.

Your treatment of prisoners-of-war will damn your country for generations.

The writer of this is the senior of our firm. His eldest son was a wounded prisoner in your hands, and we know at first hand to what depths of inhuman methods in that direction you can go. The writer's second son, a medical student doing humane work in Army Medical Corps at Gallipoli, was killed in the field by your associates, the Turks, who were until you showed yourselves the bloodiest murderers of Europe—your very fit associates.

If your country, wanting war—had waged it with some sort of chivalry, as has been usual in the case of civilised nations and savage races, whether the Allies had won or lost, at the conclusion a peace would have been made and a mutual respect or regard born in an honourable feud would probably have grown into a mutual friendship. You preferred the methods we have briefly alluded to, thereby making your name and reputation loathed and detested.

None of us here want your products, your countrymen, nor your communications.

MEMORIAL TO WORKING MEN.

The project of establishing a memorial to the working men who lost their lives in the war has taken definite shape. The idea of the memorial is that Labour should have a great central building in London, containing offices for unions, a large conference hall, a reference library, a commodious room for the headquarters of the national committees, a hostel for delegates visiting London, a restaurant, and facilities of a social and educational character.

Captain Edward Gill, M.C., a miners' leader in South Wales, has been appointed secretary and organiser of the scheme. He has taken up his duties, and has issued a circular to the affiliated organisations, informing them that an appeal will shortly be made to the trade unions and local labour parties for a definite financial support, and that other projects for raising funds, on national times are under consideration.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, AUGUST 30th.

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN

"China has no intention whatever of signing the German Peace Treaty, will not accept mediation to this end on the part of Allied Powers, and will not enter into direct negotiations with Japan on the subject of Kiaochow. That is the text of the categorical statement which the Government has telegraphed to the provinces and to the Chinese delegates and ministers abroad. It is emphatic, to say the least, and ought to allay the uneasiness which existed in many minds lest the Government should wobble. The position is a sound one, and it is becoming solidified by the increasing measure of support indicated by the telegrams from America. The Government is prepared, of course, to sign the treaty with Austria, and intelligence from Paris regarding its final shaping and date of signature is being followed with the closest interest.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA

By far the most interesting news of the week is that which came from Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese Cabinet had decided that Japan would not enter the Consortium except under the condition that Manchuria and Mongolia should be excluded from its scope. Japanese militarists claim for their country special rights in return for the sacrifices which Japan had to make in order to combat the menace from Russia and, later, from Germany, that China could not resist. Not only does Japan wish to establish the hegemony of the Far East, but hopes to control the vast territories of Manchuria and Mongolia as a Japanese preserve or as Japanese provinces. Chinese appreciate this friendly desire on the part of their ambitious neighbour, but are not so apprehensive as they might have been a year ago, their comment being that Japan is attempting "to eat more than she can digest." They realise that the other Powers are not going to stand for the recognition of special privileges for Japan when the object of the Consortium is to pool their interests for the good of China. Japan will undoubtedly be excluded from the Consortium if she persists in this attitude, and her insistence upon special rights will not redound to her benefit in the long run. In either case Japan exposes herself to criticism. If the present decision be revoked, there is involved loss of face, while, by an application to join the Consortium after the dire effects of exclusion have become felt, Japan will suffer a depreciation of prestige which all her military successes of the past two decades will not stay. As a matter of fact, intelligent Chinese regard the Tokyo decision as presaging a downfall of the Imperialism and militarism which has made Japan feared for the past five years.

"Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Such is the Chinese view to-day.

THE MILITARY INFLUENCE

Inability to obtain money from outside sources is driving the Government to expedients which it never imagined it could have faced. Previously, the Tsuchunas had only to ask for funds, and they were forthcoming, because these commanders could always point to the danger of their soldiers mutinying and becoming bandits. Now, however, the public treasury, never very full, is empty, and the Government has had to inform the various commanders "at the front" that their expenses are to be reduced thirty per cent. Parliament, albeit a militarist organisation, has not been without influence in this matter. Another interesting aspect of the situation is that the Government has decided upon a partial scheme of disbandment, to commence next month, in five northern provinces. While, however, this reform is in progress, there is retrogression elsewhere, for the North-West Frontiers Defence Army enjoys "preferential treatment" in respect of funds. Whence these are derived is not very clear. Little Hsu, has brought forward a scheme for floating a domestic loan in order to provide capital for a bank which is to finance his enterprise on the North-western frontiers. The real object of this scheme is not evident. Whatever it be, it bodes no good for China. Some suggest that it betokens a military combination with Chang Tso-lin which contemplates the restoration of the little ex-Emperor. An independent Mongolia and Manchuria under the Manchu dynasty has been talked about for some time, but whether it is within the pale of practicability may be doubted.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEADLOCK.

There is no change in the position in which President and Parliament have found themselves for the past two months. The deadlock continues. Anxious will not have a Premier who does not secure for them a share of the fruits of office, and the President is disinclined to continue the sordid policy which has made the effects of Republicanism in China more harmful to the State than even the corrupt Manchu imperialism was. In the good old days "squeeze" had its limitations; to-day it has none except those imposed by the difficulties of obtaining loans from outside. Intriguing for position continues. Little Hsu is directing operations in Mongolia from the safety of Peking, where he can also advance his own claims for the portfolio of the War Ministry. He wants this very much, and the friction between the present holder of the portfolio and the Acting Premier, who is also Minister of Finance, offers prospects of an early vacancy, which Hsu feels called upon to watch.

CHOLERA.

While the authorities are anxious to avert a scare, there can be little doubt that cholera has spread further than it need have done had proper precautions been taken. It is true that most of the Government railways have taken measures which are fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the Peking-Mukden railway, whose director got a "wiggling" the other day from his colleagues in session in Peking and an order to carry out the instructions originally given him. A few cases of the disease have appeared in Peking, where the authorities are taking precautions which ought to have been initiated earlier. Street-vendors of fruit and mineral waters have been commanded to discontinue their calling, and red-cross badged police are stationed at the city gates to watch for people showing symptoms of the disease.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

It is thought that the appointment of Wang Yi-tang as chief Northern delegate will hasten the resumption of the Shanghai Peace Conference and lead to the conclusion of a settlement satisfactory to both sides, or rather to the majority on each side. Indications point to the militarists of North and South reaching a rapprochement, but it is doubtful if a solution brought about by military influence will prove a lasting one, unless the Tsuchunas consent to the real power being vested in the new Parliament. The "independence" of disgruntled Tsuchunas ought to be rendered impossible in the future, and that can be accomplished only by depriving them of their armies.

AMERICAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Chinese express deep regret over the resignation of Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, who has been a good friend to China during the six years that he has been here.

HYPNOTIC GREY EYES. BLUEBEARD'S RESEMBLANCE TO RASPUTIN.

The Paris physiognomist, Professor Pagan, has discovered that Landru, the French Bluebeard, and Rasputin, the mysterious Russian monk, who awayed the fortunes of the Tsar's empire, were twin souls. Studying photographs of the two men, the Professor said:

"Both Landru and Rasputin have almost conical skulls, both heads show great cruelty, egotism, ambition, and love of authority, which both men tried to impose by physis force. Bluebeard's head, however, is less powerful than the Russian monk's."

"The grey eyes of both men have a fixity which reveals a formidable magnetic force. Landru and Rasputin were capable of exercising a kind of spiritual attraction by their eyes, which could break down the strongest opposition in a weaker person."

"Of the two men Rasputin was the more powerful, and was capable of holding a large number of victims under his influence at the same time. Bluebeard cannot exercise his domination for long, which explains why he constantly sought fresh prey."

The Professor, replying to a question, said the existence of a "female Landru" was not impossible. "Woman," he said, "is a greater artist than man in amorous dissimulation, and, therefore, stronger. Beware of grey eyes. It is they which have the greatest fluid force."

PREVENTION AND CURE.

"If members who expressed sympathy for aliens had only been behind the scenes they would have known that aliens in this country were doing their utmost during the war to bring destruction upon it. Such was Sir John Bickel's protest in the House of Commons recently."

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Justice Melbourne heard, yesterday afternoon, in Chambers (at Mr. R. F. Mattingley's request) an action by Mr. W. R. Horley, proprietor of the Bahvard Musical Comedy Company, to recover \$1,000 from Mr. Robert Ryles, till recently the Company's "leading man," as damages for breach of a contract entered into between the parties on December 15th, 1918.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis for the defendant.

Mr. Mattingley put in the plaintiff's evidence *de bene esse*.

Mr. Beavis objected to that procedure.

Mr. Mattingley replied that the evidence was taken under Section 39 of the Hongkong Code.

Mr. Beavis, continuing to object, referred to White Book, Order 37, Rule 1, page 667 of 1919, and the succeeding pages, under the heads "Evidence *de bene esse*," and "Evidence by affidavit." Mr. Beavis also quoted the following cases, in support of his contention: Warner v. Moses, 16 Chancery Division, pages 100 and 102; Blackburn Union v. Brooks, 7 Chancery Division, page 68; Elias v. Griffiths, 46 Law Journal, Chancery, page 501; and Taylor on Evidence, 10th edition, page 354 (Section 484).

Mr. Mattingley contended that Order 37, Rule 1 had nothing to do with the present case. He showed the difference between affidavit evidence and *de bene esse* evidence, quoting from Order 37, Rule 1 and the footnote relating to *de bene esse* evidence. He read from Warner v. Moses, 16 Chancery Division, pages 100 and 102. Mr. Mattingley further said that Blackburn Union v. Brooks, Elias v. Griffiths, and Mr. Beavis's quotation from "Taylor on Evidence" were quite beside the point. He submitted that Section 39 of the Hongkong Code was entirely to the point and he relied on it. Mr. Beavis insisted that Order 37, Rule 1, applied to the point under discussion and not Order 37, Rule 2.

Mr. Justice Melbourne said he would look into the different cases quoted, and the hearing was adjourned *sine die*.

ILL-TREATING A SERVANT GIRL.

BODY COVERED WITH BRUISES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with ill-treating her servant girl, who is about ten years of age.

Mr. Lindsell asked whether the case had been taken to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Inspector Macdonald replied in the negative, adding that the incident occurred the previous morning and the girl was sent to the hospital. The girl was beaten at about 8 a.m., and she ran away from the house and wandered about West Point crying. A Police constable met her and enquired what was the matter. The girl replied that she had been beaten by her mistress with a piece of fire-wood because she was unable to cook a pot of rice. She had been badly beaten on several previous occasions.

The girl, who was shown to the Magistrate, was about four feet high and was dressed in tattered and dirty clothing. Her face was swollen, and blotches of red and blue were visible. The medical report was to the effect that she had black and blue bruises all over her body and that these were swollen.

Mr. Lindsell wished the girl to be taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in order that he might learn the Secretary's view before proceeding with the case.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons have been commissioned to make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the delegates to the World's Sunday School convention to be held in Tokyo, in October, 1920. This is the eighth of a series of world conventions usually held once in three years. The last two meetings took place at Jerusalem and Zurich. Altogether ten tours have been arranged, preference being given in the preparation of these itineraries, to those ports where mission stations are situated. Hongkong is included in the list, so that any delegate desiring to leave for Japan for the Convention would be well advised to make the necessary arrangements through Cook's Agency. It is expected that about 1,500 delegates will attend from the United States and Canada.

FORGOT HIS NAME.

A CONSTABLE'S DILEMMA.

A constable who summoned two hawkers one for assaulting him, and the other for disorderly behaviour in Wanchai—had great difficulty in establishing his identity at the Magistracy, yesterday.

"Asked his name," he replied: "Shim Lee."

"But there is no such name," said the interpreter.

Mr. Lindsell: Ask him his surname.

Witness: "Shim Wee."

Mr. Lindsell: What is his name, Inspector Kent?

Inspector Kent: He is known as Sham Hee.

Mr. Lindsell (to witness): Write your name on a piece of paper.

The witness complied. The Magistrate, interpreter, usher and another interpreter scrutinized the writing but could not decipher the Chinese characters. Mr. Lindsell remarked: "That is not a Chinese character."

Witness: That is what I was taught at school.

Mr. Lindsell: The best thing for you is to get out of the witness-box for a few minutes and think over your name. Find out your correct name.

Inspector Kent remarked that the constable was a comparatively new man in the Force.

After a few minutes' meditation the constable again entered the witness-box.

Mr. Lindsell: Is the constable able to give a connected idea of his surname now?

Witness: My name is Sing Lee.

Continuing, witness stated that at 8.30 o'clock on the previous night he was patrolling the Sukum, 600 market and noticed a crowd of hawkers placing their wares across the street. He went up to them and told them to clear out, whereupon one man assaulted him and pulled two buttons off his jacket. His whistle was also taken away from him. He clung on to his man, however, and took him to the Police station. He was followed all the way by a crowd, who threatened to strike him, while the man charged with misbehaviour attempted to release the prisoner. Witness therefore arrested this man also.

Cross-examined by the first defendant, witness admitted that when the man tore off his buttons he struck him on the wrist. He did not commence the assault.

Inspector Kent said the Police had always experienced a considerable amount of trouble at the market. The plain-clothes man whom he had put on duty at the place was afraid to go there.

The second defendant said he went to the station to see his chairman and was put under arrest.

Mr. Lindsell bound the two men over in bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

"IN THE HANDS OF UNSCRUPULOUS MEN."

A PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. D. A. Stevenson, appearing for a woman, charged with being in unlawful possession of 102 tael of opium dross, pleaded guilty on behalf of his client.

Mr. Stevenson asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case. His client had "evidently been a tool in the hands of 'unscrupulous men,' not in Court." She was on her way to Sing Hing to see her people when a man gave her the trunk containing the drug.

The Police stated that the trunk contained a false-bottom in which the opium was concealed. The woman attempted to leave the Colony on the *Sai Kang*.

Mr. Lindsell fined the woman \$9,000, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of two tael of opium dross.

Defendant: It is Government opium dross.

Mr. Lindsell: Unfortunately for you the Government analyst states that it is not Government opium dross.

Defendant: But it is.

Mr. Lindsell: \$30 or three weeks.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending August 30th is as follows:

This Year \$14,634

Last Year 13,839

Increase 795

Aggregate for 23 weeks 332,290

for 23 weeks 316,110

A PIRACY THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

ALLEGED THIEF SPREADS A CANARD.

An incident which has caused some excitement to the residents of Shamshui occurred on Sunday evening. The caretaker of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's launch telephoned to the overseer that ten pirates, armed with daggers and revolvers, had attacked the launch and stolen some property. The overseer immediately communicated with the Police and a *patrol* was ordered out to surround the launch.

When the constables arrived on the scene they were unable to discover any sign of the pirates. As a result of enquiries it was ascertained that the caretaker himself had stolen three electric fans and pawned them. Fearing the consequences, he had spread the canard about pirates in order to remove suspicion from himself. The Police took him into custody and he confessed his guilt. He was later handed over to the Water Police, as the case came within their jurisdiction.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

An armed robbery is reported to have been committed at the Tai Hing Cheung Timber yard, Wanchai, on Monday night.

The story of the robbery, as reported by a *jaké* to the Police, is a curiously constructed tale. It appears that at 8 p.m., while he and five other *jakés* were sitting in the office of the timber yard, six men—five of whom were armed with revolvers and the other with two daggers—entered the office, pointed revolvers at them, and threatened to kill them if they raised an alarm. The man with the knives then went to the telephone and cut the wires, after which the visitors removed a key from inside the desk and opened a safe, taking from it \$35 in bank-notes and four pieces of clothing. Before leaving, the robbers trussed up the *jakés*, who, however, are unable to describe them.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

The hearing of an interesting case, in which two well-known local firms are concerned, has been fixed for Tuesday next at the Magistracy.

Messrs. H. Skott & Co. are summoning the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for that the latter, on August 25th, at Kowloon did put in their vessel for sale or the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of Messrs. H. Skott & Co.'s registered "Steamer" trade-mark had been unlawfully applied.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson appeared for the prosecution yesterday, and Mr. E. Davidson for the defence.

Mr. Davidson applied for an early hearing on the ground that the flour was ready to be exported and might not be accepted by the purchaser if held up too long. The flour cost about \$7,000.

Mr. Johnson remarked that he and Mr. Davidson were agreed on the facts, and the whole case now turned on a point of law.

"I LOVE YOUR WIFE."

A Chinese, who was in a state of drunkenness, went up to a Chinese constable, sitting on a seat in the Public Gardens, and made the following strange, but amusing, confession:—"I love your wife. Will you transfer her to me? I will make her happy. I am a rich man, and have plenty of money to spare."

The constable did not relish these remarks and took the man to the Police station on a charge on being drunk and disorderly. At the Magistracy, yesterday, the defendant, pleaded that he did not know what he was doing. Mr. Smith replied that that was no excuse, and fined him \$5.

A CRICKET INCIDENT.

There was a remarkable incident at Southampton, recently, in the cricket match between Hampshire and Gloucestershire. Pottery, the last Hampshire batsman, played a ball from Parker, and the ball lodged between his legs and the top of the pad. Smith, the wicket-keeper, caught the ball as it was shaken out by the batsman, who was given out by Blake, the umpire, in distinct variance with Law 33b, which states:—"If the ball, whether struck with the bat or not, lodges in a batsman's clothing, the ball shall become 'dead.'"

DRAW FOR JOCKEY CLUB GRIFFINS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM MONGOLIA.

The ss. *Chip Sling* brought into the Colony, on Monday evening, thirty "Larsen" griffins imported by the Hongkong Jockey Club. Few of the ponies were any the worse for the journey, and at the parade, yesterday evening, they looked in good form. Included in the batch are one or two probable Derby winners, and a few others which, if well cared for and trained, will be worth backing at the February Race meeting.

Subscription griffins had been imported, hitherto, by the Hongkong Jockey Club in conjunction with the Shanghai Racing Club, and, although there have been some splendid performers among the number there was a feeling that this method was unsatisfactory, and that Shanghai, after picking the best of the bunch, sent the remainder to Hongkong. It was due to the keen interest taken in local racing by Messrs. Johnstone and Burkill that the Hongkong Jockey Club decided to import its griffins direct from Mongolia, and Monday's arrivals are the first under the new scheme. It is hoped and expected that the scheme will ensure the importation of some really good animals, and, as a consequence, there should be an improvement in racing next season.

Some of the old class griffins are also to be imported, but whether or no they will be allowed to compete with the new lot is undecided.

A large gathering of racing men was present at the Jockey Club stables when the ponies were drawn under the supervision of Mr. G. W. Gegg, Acting Clerk of the Course. The result was as follows:

Draw:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Brown | Mr. Dash. |
| 2. Black | Mr. T. E. Pearce. |
| 3. Black | Mr. G. C. Moxon. |
| 4. Gray | Mr. Adams. |
| 5. Dun | Major Cassel. |
| 6. White | Sir Paul Chater. |
| 7. Dun | Messrs. Thomson & Ros. |
| 8. Chestnut | Mr. P. C. Potts. |
| 9. Dun | Mr. A. M. L. Squire. |
| 10. Gray | Messrs. Hall & Shaw. |
| 11. Bay | Mr. G. C. Moxon. |
| 12. White | Mr. J. Johnstone. |
| 13. Gray | Messrs. Grimble & Galluzzi. |
| 14. Dun | Messrs. Dowbiggin & Sanders. |
| 15. Chestnut | Mr. A. H. Lowe. |
| 16. Gray | Mr. H. F. White. |
| 17. Chestnut | Mr. H. B. S. S. S. |
| 18. Chestnut | Mr. R. M. Dyer. |
| 19. Chestnut | Mr. F. Maitland. |
| 20. Gray | Mr. T. E. Pearce. |
| 21. Bay | Mr. J. Johnstone. |
| 22. Brown | Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee. |
| 23. Gray | Sir Paul Chater. |
| 24. Chestnut | Mr. Leo d'Almeida. |
| 25. Chestnut | Dr. Jordan. |
| 26. Brown | Sir Paul Chater. |
| 27. Gray | Mr. J. Macdonald. |
| 28. Chestnut | Mr. L. E. S. S. S. |
| 29. Chestnut | Major Cassel. |
| 30. Chestnut | Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee. |

FOR THE MASONIC GIRLS' SCHOOL.

One of the great charity festivals of the Masonic Craft was held on July 16th, in London, the effort on its behalf being widely spread throughout the country, and in many divisions overseas. Sir Horace Marshall (Lord Mayor of London), was the chairman of the year, and he had the support of the record number of 8,835 stewards, among whom were 855 ladies, thirty-eight justices, and 5,941 brethren, whose efforts resulted in the collection of £101,684. As a compliment to the Lord Mayor, who is the treasurer of the institution, the City Corporation permitted the festival to be held in the Guildhall; but so large was the attendance that the accommodation at the headquarters of the craft and the Holborn Restaurant had also to be requisitioned, and the resources of the three establishments were taxed to the utmost. The Lord Mayor presided at the Guildhall, supported by the Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, Sir W. Dick Raper. The Provincial Grand Master, Lord Amphil, occupied the chair of Lord Lambourne, Provincial Grand Master of Essex. This was the biggest festival ever known as regards number of stewards, and only exceeded once in amount—the centenary of the boys' institution.

RICH HULL TRAWLER FIRM GOES OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Great Northern Steam Fishing Company, of Hull, has made so much money during the war that it has decided to go out of business.

The shareholders will receive from £38 to £238 for each 210 share, on which they have paid up only £23. Before the war the company had a fleet of sixty vessels, and invariably paid 10 per cent. Its Ordinary capital is divided into 210 shares, on which £23 has been paid up.

Previous to the meeting, last month, £6, which voluntary liquidation was decided on, these shares were quoted at from £15 to £17.

A profit of between £23,000 and £10,000, not liable to excess profits tax, was made by the sale of each of the company's trawlers. It has nearly £750,000 in War Loans.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SALE

FROM

AUGUST 29th

TO

SEPTEMBER 6th

THE WHOLE STOCK

GREATLY

REDUCED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).
P.O. BOX 348.

M. R. DEGUILLHEM, Travelling Agent for the world famous Perfume

Manufacturers, Gellé Frères of Paris—established 1826—has just arrived. Samples now exhibited at "Universal Import & Export Co., Hotel Mansions, top floor.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1133 & 2230. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3285. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SALE! SALE!

NOW ON IN OUR GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT ONLY.

We are offering all slightly soiled and surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES:

Boots & Shoes	5/9.75	Ties	50 cts. \$1.00
Socks (Wool)	3/1.00	Garters	25 cts.
Raincoats	\$17.50	Hand Bags	5/9.75
Overcoats	5/9.75	etc.	etc.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL
CAUSEWAY BAY.

SCHOOL will re-open on MONDAY,
September 8th, at 9 A.M.
THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1804]

NOTICE

THE undersigned can recommend two
private ricksha coolies, who are
leaving his employment on 11th inst.
P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
A.C.C.
Government House,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1802]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE following Cargo is lying at Kowloon
Godowns and Consignees are requested
to take immediate delivery otherwise the
said cargo will be sold to defray storage
charges—

1-1 C/- Brandy Sample arrived
per s.s. "Nile" 8/2/19 from London. Consignee Mr. L.
H. Gibb.

118 M C/S Freezing Machine,
arrived per s.s. "MALTA"
21/7/19 from London.

ELLIS 106/10—6 bales Periodicals, arrived
per s.s. "MORTON" 7/19 from London. Consignee
Messrs. Ellis-Brown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1919. [1803]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from
The Consignor, TO-MORROW
(THURSDAY), September 4th, 1919,
at 11 A.M.
at his Sales Rooms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS:

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-
chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware,
Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,
Refrigerators, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels,
Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-
stands and a long line of Sundries.

Also
Prismatic Binoculars in first-class
condition and 1 Piano.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from
The Consignor,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATUR-
DAY, September 6th, 1919, at 10 A.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Drawers, Carpets and Rugs,
Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair,
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,
Beverell Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures,
Curtains, Red Sheets, Crockery, Glassware,
Ornaments, Walnut, Teak, B. & W. Dinner
Wagon, Dining Chair, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Marble-top, Washstand, Cooking
Stove, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards
and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1804]

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE
3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Repayment of Drawn Bonds and
payment of interest Coupons will henceforth
be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current
Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of
said Bonds and Coupons.
For the BANK OF CHINA,
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL
HONGKONG.

NEXT Term begins on TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1919. Parents,
Guardians and New Boys can see the Head-
master on SATURDAY, September 6th, or
Monday, September 8th, between 10 A.M.
and 12 Noon.
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTON,
Headmaster.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1194]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady)—whole
time or part time. Term begins
September 8th, 1919.
Application should be sent to The Head-
master,
DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL,
Hongkong. [1195]

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS—12 Boats—Sporting gun.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1196]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr.
FAUSTINO ANTONIO XAVIER
to Sign for Messrs. XAVIER BROS., LTD.
XAVIER BROS., LTD.
Powell's Building,
Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1179]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Hongkong Club will be held in the
Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER
8th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.
Business—As posted in the Hall of the
Club.
By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1919. [1172]

G. R.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with
the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to
1919.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY
PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale
by Private Tender the following number of
shares in the undertaking of the HONGKONG
AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,
namely, 250 (Two Hundred and Ninety)
Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of
the said Company as existing prior to its
increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty-seven)
Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect
of the said 250 Shares) in respect of the
Capital of the Company as increased in
1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up
to and including the 10th day of September,
1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions
may be obtained from the CUSTODIAN
OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, at the
Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs.
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HAWATRY,
Solicitors, 11, Des Vaux Road Central, Hong-
kong.

By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1184]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony for places other than Canton,
West River or Macao should apply in person
for permission to do so at the PASS
OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING,
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the parti-
culars required, may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

40

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 1, 2, 3.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
Station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated and furnished in
top up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

910

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavia, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about SEPTEMBER
7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the commodious
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 113,
2, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, August 21st 1919. [1199]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd,
at 8.15 P.M.

PIANO RECITAL

PROFESSOR SKLAREVSKI.

PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

Chopin—Ballade A Flat Major.
Nocturne F Major.
Scherzo B Minor.
Sgambatti—Antique Minuet.
Borodin—Rubinstein-Turkish March.
Borodin—In the Convent.
Chopin—Polonaise A Flat Major.
Members can obtain tickets for them-
selves and guests from the No. 1 Boy of
the HONORARY SECRETARY.
TICKETS \$3 EACH. [1179]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.

10, Des Vaux Road Central.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1109]

TO LET.

NO. 103, THE PEAK, 5-Roomed House
as the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [1183]

FOR SALE

MOTOR BOAT complete with awning,
side curtains, spray hood, anchor,
anchor light, flag poles, brass deck fittings,
etc.

Hull—16k w/d, length 23' beam 5' 6" draft
2' 6". Engine—Roberts 8 h.p. 3 cylinder, 2
cycle, magneto ignition, burners kerosene,
installed with reverse gear and one main
control.
Speed—7 1/2 miles per hour. Price—First
\$500 or best offer takes the boat.
For further particulars
Apply—
Box 1197,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1197]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW in excellent
condition with Tennis Court and
Garden Area 25,000 square feet. Low price.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [1176]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 119, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 1832. [178]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godown where they will be
examined. Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TITAN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after Sept. 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godown, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown and all
goods remaining undelivered after Sept.
6th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
Sept. 2nd, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 21st 1919. [1199]

INTIMATION



OLD

BROWN

BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616

BIRTH.

KENNETH—At Auckland, N.Z., on August
31st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B.
KENNETH, a daughter. [1200]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. C. STUART desire to express
their grateful thanks for the many
kind expressions of condolence re-
ceived and the beautiful floral tributes
sent. [1201]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE marriage will take place shortly,
in Hongkong, of Mr. R. O. HUTCHISON,
Rice Controller, and Miss Rose Blenheim
Jupp, who is now on her way out from
Home.

The wedding of Mr. H. C. Pomroy, of
the Hongkong Electric Co., and Miss
Eileen Patricia O'Sullivan will take
place at St. Joseph's Church, Garden
Road, on Sunday next.

The Chinese charged with waylaying
and robbing Mr. Ho Wing, a Chinese
merchant, in Des Vaux Road a fortnight
ago has been committed for trial at the
next Criminal Sessions.

A meeting of Kowloon residents will
take place shortly—probably on Thurs-
day, September 11th—at St. Andrew's
Church Hall, Kowloon, to discuss the
desirability of formulating a request to
the Government that a member be ap-
pointed to the Legislative Council to
represent the interests of that growing
suburb.

A Chinese youth was arrested by the
Police on Monday for being in unlawful
possession of a piece of a razor-blade.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the boy
said he had no money so he armed himself
with the piece of razor-blade to cut
people's pockets and steal their purses.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced the youth to four-
teen days' hard labour.

The following cases of communicable
disease were reported in the Colony
during the week which ended on Satur-
day—Gastro-enteritis, 117 (84 deaths);
puerperal fever, 1 (1 death); bubonic
plague, 1; and cholera, 1. Fifty-seven
cases (22 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and
1 case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever
were reported in the Colony on Sunday
and Monday.

While, however, we do not deny that there
is a legitimate grievance, we question
whether the suggested means of redress
is the best. There are serious
objections to introducing complications
into the issue which Sir REGINALD STUBBS
will have to decide. It will be remem-
bered that at the public meeting held under
the auspices of the Constitutional Reform
Association, at the Theatre Royal, last

January, it was unanimously decided to
ask for four members of the Legislative
Council to be elected by British subjects
who are either on the Juries List or
liable for, but exempt from, jury service,
with the proviso that one such member
must be of Portuguese race. Any
attempts to interfere with that scheme,
which was carefully considered and has
the merit of simplicity, will serve as a
weapon in the hands of the not uninflu-
ential minority who are opposed to reform
of any description. They may be trusted to
cite it as showing that even those who ask
for a change from the present regime are
not agreed as to the form that change
should take, and that little importance,
therefore, can be attached to the meeting
at the Theatre Royal. This risk might be
taken if there were any real justification
for it, but a consideration of the facts
will demonstrate, we think, that the
object which it is sought to serve can be
attained in another way. The people of
Kowloon can nominate their own candi-
date with an excellent prospect of secur-
ing his return. Moreover, so important
will their support be that every popularly
elected member of the Council will realise
the necessity of giving due attention to
their representations in order to retain
his seat. Thus they will have four
members one of them probably chosen
from amongst their own ranks—to
further their views. Under the plan
which is now put forward it would be
necessary to divide the Colony into
separate wards—e.g., the City of Vic-
toria, the Peak and Kowloon—each with
one member, while the Portuguese
throughout the Colony would have the
right to choose the fourth member. The
system of sectional representation is not
without its advantages, but we think that
in a Colony such as this the disadvantages
outweigh them. In the first place it
would weaken the political influence of
"the man in the street," for in those
wards in which his voting-power was
negligible his interests would receive scant
consideration, if, indeed, they were not
flatly opposed. Then there would be the
difficulty arising from the preparation
of the register of voters. We do not
pretend that this would be insuperable,
for municipalities are invariably divided
into wards at Home—though it must be
remembered that there is no separate
racial representation to complicate the
matter in Great Britain—but it would
be likely to present another objection in
the eyes of the official element to the
introduction of Constitutional Reform.
It is policy to present as small a sur-
face to attack as possible. In striving
for too much there is a danger of losing
everything.

THE EX-CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

It is stated that Chau Ping-kwan, ex-
Civil Governor of Kwangsi, who has been
living in Hongkong for several months,
returned to Kwangsi by way of Wuchow,
yesterday. Chau has been called by
General Luk Wing-ting to return to
Kwangsi for consultation on certain
questions, and he may have to go to
Shanghai on a certain mission.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

Owing to the decision of the Canton
merchants to revive and increase the
trade in native goods, the Japanese Con-
sul has strongly requested the Committee
of the General Chamber of Commerce to
explain what is meant. He has also visit-
ed the authorities, and requested them to
stop any movement that will lead to the
boycott of Japanese goods.

THE GUNBOAT "PO-MAN."

In spite of many requests from the
Canton authorities for the return of the
gunboat "Po-Man," which has been detain-
ed in Haiphong since she escaped to that
place, the French authorities have decid-
ed to hand the ship over to the Peking
Government. The "Po-Man" was taken to
Kingschow by General Lung Chai-kwong
several years ago, and she was taken
away from there to Haiphong by her
commander, last year, when Kingschow
was occupied by the Canton forces. She
was one of the biggest gunboats in Can-
ton, and was well armed with modern
weapons. At the request of the French
Consul, the Peking Government has sent
naval officers to take over the ship and
to pay off her crew.

FLOOD IN THE EAST AND WEST RIVERS.

It is reported that there are floods in
the East and West Rivers. The low-
lying places along these two rivers are
being submerged. The rails of the
Canton-Kowloon Railway near Wang Lik
station have been swept away, and
traffic has been delayed in consequence.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

5.25 p.m., September 1st.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the
northern part of Formosa Channel,
moving N.W. or N.N.W.

1.30 p.m., September 2nd.

Typhoon N. of Formosa, moving
N.N.W. or N.

CANTON NEWS.

SEPTEMBER 1st.

THE TUCHUNSHIP

It is stated that General Luk Wing-
ting, who has long wished to see Com-
mander Ma Chai appointed Tuchun, has
telegraphed to the Tuchun, Mok Wing-
son, ordering him to return at once to
Kwangsi for consultation upon certain
questions, and to hand over the Tuchun-
ship to Ma Chai on leaving Canton.

Mok is understood to have called together
some of the Kwangsi leaders and his
advisers to discuss the matter. It is
stated that he is in favour of Commander
Shun Hung-ying being his successor, and
has intimated this to General Luk, point-
ing out that Ma is already holding other
important offices.

PEACE ENVOYS.

General Luk Wing-ting announces that
he has appointed Tin Sing-pan as his re-
presentative at the Shanghai Conference,
and has given him full power.

A Shanghai report states that Wu Chia-
shu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, who has
been one of the envoys to the Paris Con-
ference, has returned to Shanghai from
Europe. He will arrive in Canton by the
s.s. "China."

SWATOW REPORT.

A report from Swatow states that Lau
Chi-luk, the Defence Commissioner has
sent troops to "demobilise" the Peoples'
army and other forces in the area of
Swatow. Slight opposition was offered,
but it was suppressed.

(Arrived, September 2nd.)

PEACE PROSPECTS.

General Luk Wing-ting has announced
his recognition of Wong Yip-tong as
chief of the Northern peace envoys,
although objection is being raised to the
appointment by many of the Southern
leaders.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming, in
Fukien, who has been requested to express
his opinion of the appointment of Wong,
has replied that he approves of anybody
whom the Peking Government has sent
to resume the Shanghai Conference.

The Military Government and the
leaders, who are protesting against the
appointment of Wong, are severely warn-
ed that their protests are obstructions to
the resumption of the Conference.

THE EX-CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

It is stated that Chau Ping-kwan, ex-
Civil Governor of Kwangsi, who has been
living in Hongkong for several months,
returned to Kwangsi by way of Wuchow,
yesterday. Chau has been called by
General Luk Wing-ting to return to
Kwangsi for consultation on certain
questions, and he may have to go to
Shanghai on a certain mission.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

Owing to the decision of the Canton
merchants to revive and increase the
trade in native goods, the Japanese Con-
sul has strongly requested the Committee
of the General

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE BEING MADE.

Paris, September 1st.

A Havas message says:—The *Conseils Generaux* of the liberated regions of France met at the Sorbonne, the object of the meeting being the grouping of the demands of those who suffered material loss during the war and the submitting of such demands to the Government.

The Committee comprises a large number of parliamentary representatives and big manufacturers of the devastated regions. M. Ribot, a former Premier, has accepted the Presidency of the organization.

THE NEAR EAST.

FRANCE ANXIOUS OVER FATE OF SYRIA.

Paris, September 1st.

A Havas message says:—The Syrian question has again assumed prominence in French diplomatic circles, on the report that the American Syrian Commission has recommended that the United States should accept three mandates, for Turkey, Mesopotamia and Syria.

The French papers complain that the American Commission passed rapidly over the districts where French sentiment is strong.

The cabinets in London and Paris should discuss the whole affair, settling it to the best of their respective interests.

AVIATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

Paris, September 1st.

A Havas message says:—A regular commercial aeroplane service from Paris to London, conducted by the Compagnie Messageries Aeriennes and the Handley Page Co., was opened on August 31st. The passenger rate is 500 francs per person.

GENERAL PERSHING.

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

Paris, September 1st.

A Havas message says:—On the occasion of General Pershing's departure from Paris, a number of notable Americans and Frenchmen were present.

M. Clemenceau said:—"France can never thank you enough."

General Pershing replied:—"We can never thank France enough."

EARLIER CABLES.

LEAVES FRANCE FOR AMERICA.

Paris, August 31st.

General Pershing left for America to-day. M. Clemenceau and numerous prominent personages bade farewell to him.

IRELAND.

ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

London, September 1st.

The steamer *Hampshire Coast*, which left London on Wednesday, arrived at Cork to-day, escorted by a destroyer. It is rumoured she was carrying a cargo of arms. The destination has not been divulged.

BAVARIA.

AN INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST COUP.

Paris, August 31st.

A telegram from Berlin states that it appears the Independent Socialists effected a coup at Ludwigshafen. They captured the Post Office with grenades, after a number of attacks, and proclaimed a provisional Palatinate Republic.

A German agency insinuates that French soldiers participated in the rising. The mails are not coming through.

Le Temps states it was known that the majority of the population of the Palatinate were unfriendly towards the Bavarian Government, which, latterly, they regarded as a mere dependency of Berlin.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ON THE ARCHANGEL-VOLOGDA RAILWAY.

London, August 31st.

In a *communiqué*, General Ironside reports that Russian troops, supported by two companies of Royal Fusiliers and many Australians, attacked the Bolsheviks on the Archangel-Vologda railway, south of Obozerskaya, on August 29th.

The attack was completely successful. All the objectives were gained, and all the enemy's gun positions and also Empia village and station fell into our hands.

After the capture of Empia, the Bolsheviks counter-attacked with several armoured trains, regaining the village.

A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village, which is now in our hands. Aircraft co-operated in the attack, bombing the barracks and armour-trains.

So far ten guns, including a 6-inch howitzer, many machine guns, and 300 prisoners have been captured. Our casualties are light.

FIGHTING ON THE LUGA RIVER.

London, September 1st.

An Estonian *communiqué* reports furious Bolshevik attacks on the Luga River. The Bolsheviks penetrated the village of Padoga, but were soon ejected.

LAWN TENNIS IN AMERICA.

MR. NORMAN BROOKES DEFEATED.

New York, August 31st.

In the fifth round of the U.S. tennis championship, Mr. Tilden defeated Mr. Norman Brookes, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

THE LATE GENERAL BOTHA.

MEMORABLE FUNERAL.

ORSEQUEST AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, August 31st.

The funeral of South Africa's great soldier-statesman, General Botha, was the occasion of the most momentous demonstrations, from all classes and races, in the history of Africa, and included tributes of affection and admiration from all parts of the subcontinent.

Special trains conveyed, to Pretoria, representative public men, including administrators from all Provinces.

The capital was draped in black and purple, and all day long the city was in mourning.

The church was crowded to the doors with a large congregation representing every class of the population.

The King was represented by Mr. H. J. Stanley, the Imperial Secretary.

General Smuts headed the Ministers. A number of General Botha's political opponents were also among the congregation.

E.F. the Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, the Governor-General, was unable to reach Pretoria in time, but two of his daughters were present.

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

AN INCIDENT OF 1915.

Singapore, September 2nd.

General Ridout announced in Council that, during 1915, the leaders of a big seditious movement in India were arrested in Singapore. The Military authorities had discovered a plan for an outbreak in India meant to occur on December 25th, 1915.

TRAINING OF DOMESTICS.

It is officially announced that the Ministry of Labour, aware of the present difficulties of woman war workers in search of fresh employment, has arranged for free training for approved candidates amongst registered unemployed women for work for which there is a demand. This includes domestic work and work in typical women's industries.

A training centre for domestic work is now in operation at Highgate, where students are being instructed in house work, cookery, laundry work, parlourmaid work, etc. The instruction is being given by expert instructresses, who have had a wide experience. A uniform consisting of a bright blue overall, with a chic cap to match, is substituted for the old-time cap and apron of domestic service. Leisure hours are arranged during the course of each day, which may be spent in the garden or in the recreation room of the hostel.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE SANITARY BOARD.

THE GASTRO-ENTERITIS EPIDEMIC.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held, yesterday, at the offices. Mr. A. Gibson (Chairman) presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, O.B.E., Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Dr. Koch, Mr. S. W. Tao, Capt. Monteith (Acting Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The first business was the consideration of a letter from the Government relative to the employment of children in factories and workshops.

Mr. ALABASTER moved that the letter be read.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been circulated.

Mr. ALABASTER: It has been circulated privately, but this is a public meeting.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, which was as follows:

"I am directed to state that the Government has made careful enquiries in connection with the resolution of the Sanitary Board regarding the employment of small children in workshops and factories. The Government is fully in sympathy with the suggestion that the employment of children for long hours daily, or their employment in any dangerous or unhealthy occupation, should be prohibited; but it appears that the presence of children in factories and workshops is largely due to the fact that parents, having no place for their safe custody, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work. It is stated that although the children, in some cases, spend long hours in or about factory or workshop premises, the time of actual work is, generally speaking, short, and the work is light. It seems expedient, before having any legislation of the nature suggested by the Sanitary Board, to make a commencement by providing such wider facilities for vernacular education, one of the results of which would be that the children would be kept in school while their parents were at work. It is hoped to deal with this matter shortly, and, in the meantime, it is considered inexpedient to legislate regarding the employment of children."

FRUIT HAWKERS AND THE EPIDEMIC.

The CHAIRMAN stated that perhaps the members had read in the newspapers about the gastro-enteritis epidemic and would like to know all about it. Captain Monteith, M.O.H., would therefore make a statement on the situation.

Captain MONTEITH produced a plan and a chart showing the incidence of the disease since August 1st. It would be seen from the chart, he said, that up to August 24th there were practically no cases. On August 25th there were nine cases; on August 26th one; on August 27th the number rose to nine again; on August 28th it fell to three; on August 29th it went up to 12; on the 30th there was a big jump to 52; and the 31st there was a decline to 20. On September 1st there were 28 cases, but on September 2nd only eight cases had been reported. It looked, therefore, as if the epidemic were subsiding and going back to normal again.

The actual number of cases since August 1st was 183, out of which there were 53 deaths. There had been seven cases of cholera since the last report of the M.O.H., one case of plague, and one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dr. KOCH asked who were the sufferers.

Captain MONTEITH replied that they were all Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN stated that a policeman, not a Chinese, had died early in the month from gastro-enteritis.

Captain MONTEITH stated that, in his opinion, the epidemic was due to the congee. The Chinese had taken too much of the congee, and it was a good thing the stations were to be abolished by the Chinese authorities. That would stop the disease, the sufferers in most cases being from the districts in which the stations were situated.

The CHAIRMAN considered that it was rather a sweeping statement to say that the congee stations spread the disease. The newspapers the other day had a statement which looked as if the stations were to blame. "I should like to make it clear to the Board," proceeded the Chairman, "that the facts, regarding the action taken with reference to the epidemic are not quite as they have been reported in some of the newspapers. The decision to abandon free congee distribution was arrived at by the Tung Wah

Hospital authorities, partly for economic reasons, and was arrived at independently of any bearing it might have on the spread of gastro-enteritis and before the risk of the free congee spreading the disease had been mooted. It has not been proved that the free congee issued by the Tung Wah authorities had anything to do with the spread of the disease further than the obvious risk when an epidemic is prevalent of bringing together in very intimate contact large numbers of hungry people, and this risk it has been decided to avoid."

Mr. HALLIFAX urged that if it was feared that the epidemic would continue the Board ought to take action quickly. It would be well for the Board to express its opinion as to the desirability of stopping the sale of all dangerous food-stuffs in the street, such as ice-creams, iced drinks, etc.

Mr. TAO: Also rotten fruit. We have never stopped this before. We must send some inspectors round to stop the hawkling of rotten fruit, vegetables, etc.

Dr. KOCH: The main thing will be to find out the origin of the disease.

The CHAIRMAN replied that Dr. Parker, the Bacteriologist, and Major Harvey, of the R.A.M.C., were making investigations. The epidemic had not been left alone; there were people investigating it. Dr. KOCH remarked that it seemed bad policy to separate the Bacteriological Institute from the Sanitary Board.

The CHAIRMAN said that in reference to the remarks of Mr. Hallifax and Mr. Tao, he thought it would be wise if they had some definite control over the people hawkling iced drinks, fruit and vegetables. Wandering hawkers were inclined to buy a quantity of damaged goods and then sell them to the public. It rested with the Board, under section 81 of the Ordinance, to seize the fruits, etc., so sold. They could get over the difficulty by withdrawing the licences of the people.

Mr. HALLIFAX reminded the Chairman that licences were issued annually and the course suggested could not be taken.

The CHAIRMAN suggested framing a by-law but Mr. Alabaster remarked that it would be better to save time by sending the Ordinance up to the Government's consideration.

Mr. HALLIFAX asked the Board to give a definite opinion as to what fruits are not desirable to be sold in the street and to consider which of these fruits are connected with the disease. If this is done and a list is drawn up, we can get some Chinese Association, such as the Chinese Dispensary Association, to post up notices at the dispensary doors, publish the list in the vernacular Press, and tell patients what fruits to refrain from eating. Such things as ice-cream, iced drinks, sugared drinks, jelly-cream, damaged and rotten fruits, any periled fruit, and melons should be avoided.

Mr. TAO seconded this and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the M.O.H. had shown that the outbreak had subsided as suddenly as it started. It might occur again and it was best to prohibit the sale of the things mentioned. The meeting then terminated.

LABOUR'S STORMY PETREL.

NEIL MCLEAN, APOSTLE OF DIRECT ACTION.

A little man with big ideas that have been astray from all convention is Neil McLean, M.P., the Scottish Socialist, who snatched at publicity by choosing to remain seated in the House of Commons when all other members, rising, stood and sang "God Save the King." That was McLean's way of showing studied scorn at all sentiments of loyalty, despite the fact that he has taken the formal oath of allegiance.

He is a person you cannot pass by in a crowd. First it is his hair one notices—a tangle of frizzy light curls which make him look like a grown-up Bubbles—with a Clyde-side accent.

Come closer, and it is his eyes that draw attention by reason of the smouldering discontent that shows so clearly within them. He has no use for anything—custom, rule, or courtesy—except of his own contriving. Individualism with Neil McLean has usurped the place of self-control.

England knew nothing about him until the unlucky accident of a split Coalition vote retained him the Socialist member for Glasgow. He has, however, been for a long time, a force for revolutionary Socialism in Glasgow. Officially he was an organiser for the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, but, out of hours, he was associated with all the rebel elements of Clydebank as a recognised leader. Call him a Bolshevik and he will be pleased. I have a memory of him at the last Labour Party conference at Southport, declaiming about intervention in Russia. His face was red with passion, his arms moved wildly to emphasise his shouted words, as he said, "I stand by the Bolshevik regime all the time." He can speak well, and has a good voice, for all his accent. At the conference he spoke whenever there was a chance of stirring up discontent.

Direct action is his present creed, and he is a rebel within the Labour Party itself, for he resents the broad good sense and stability of the official executive. I have no doubt that, in his mind, an upheaval of the Constitution is near. He believes that he sees the wave coming which will carry the little curly-headed figure of Neil McLean upward to a position compatible with his own estimate of his ability.—S.B. in *Daily Express*.

THE MIRACLE OF MIRACLES—OUR ARMY.

OUR ARMY.

(BY LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN BUCHAN.)

My title is meant to describe the military effort of Britain in the war, and I do not think it one whit exaggerated. We have lived through four years of miracles, things wholly beyond human expectation and calculation. There is much in the war which we shall do well to forget for a little, but our real achievement should be always present to our mind as a source of pride and encouragement. We did not win by muddling through, while we muddled we stuck fast. We won by using our brains better than our opponents, and by pooling every atom of energy we possessed for the common cause. Now, national energy is the same quality to whatever purpose it may be applied, and the power of sacrifice need not be confined to war. We are faced with a pretty collection of peace conundrums, but if we bring to their solution one-half of the vitality and 'goodwill' we showed during the campaigns, we shall win through. That is why it is worth remembering our military achievement. We need to tell ourselves that what we have done once we can do again.

BRITAIN'S EFFORT.

How are we to judge it? Take first the bare test of figures. In August, 1914, we had a total force of some 700,000 men; a quarter of a million Regulars, a quarter of a million partially trained Territorials, and about 200,000 Reserves. A smaller force, so far as readiness for the field was concerned, than that possessed by some minor Continental States. In a year we had enlisted two millions voluntarily. In May, 1918, there were over 5,000,000 voluntary recruits in our Army and Navy. At the end of the war I take the figures for the United Kingdom alone—we had 5,700,000 under arms, who represented over 25 per cent. of our male population, or, if Ireland be excluded, over 27 per cent. If we include sea service and bring in all troops, both white and black, from the Empire we get a figure of over 10,000,000. When we remember that we were manufacturing munitions on a great scale both for our allies and for ourselves, the figure must seem colossal.

As for our losses, those of the United Kingdom alone were nearly 11 per cent. of the male population and 43 per cent. of the total enlistment. On the western front we had five casualties for every nine men sent out. How large was the burden we bore may be seen from the following statistics, which I take from the current "Round Table." It being premised that the French figure includes missing and prisoners, but not the lightly wounded, while the others include the second and exclude the first. The losses of the British Empire were 4.51 per cent. of the population, those of France 4.32 per cent., of Serbia 3.56 per cent., of Belgium 0.78 per cent., and of the United States 0.22 per cent.

LUDENDORFF'S KNELL.

So much for quantity. In our contribution to the science of modern war we were not less distinguished. We did not produce any master strategist like Foch, but in Haig we had a great trainer of troops—the greatest we have had, perhaps, since Sir John Moore—and a great provider of weapons. The creeping barrage, the tanks, the whole tactical use of aeroplanes in action are to the credit of the British Army, and it may fairly be said that we largely provided Foch with the weapons which made possible his final victory. In the actual business of fighting we have the admission of the German General Staff that the honours of the last stages lay with the British Army. From the beginning of January 1917 to November 11th, 1918, we were almost continually engaged, and our losses were higher than those of any of our Allies. The desperate battles of 1917 did much to wear down Germany's strength, so that at the end she had to stake everything upon a single throw. The retreat from St. Quentin and the battle of the Lys frustrated Ludendorff's main plan, and drove him to wild ventures. When Foch on July 18th of last year made his famous counter-stroke he had no stouter supporter in the great hazard game, and when our advance came, and Foch, like Wellington on the evening of Waterloo, gave the signal "for everything to go in," it was the British Army which broke through the defences to which Germany had chiefly trusted. Some day it will be understood that our attack on the Hindenburg Line on September 27th, was not only a splendid feat of arms, but a movement initiated by Haig in spite of the gravest doubts of most of his colleagues. That, and the battle of October 8th-10th, which Foch described as a "classic example of the military art," rang the knell of Ludendorff's hopes.

Let us remember, too, that we were all the time fighting on ten fronts, and, besides the war in the west, had three campaigns of the first importance, in the east. Men may differ about the wisdom of some of these ventures at their inception, but the fact remains that we carried them all to success, and brought where at once puts an immense strain on national stamina. In estimating our military achievement we must not forget how many years we had habitually to keep in the fire.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REMEMBER WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE.

HAS HOME.

(BY THE RIGHT HON. WALTER LONG.)

(First Lord of the Admiralty.)

At last the peace is signed, and the end of this great and terrible war has been reached.

The part that the Navy has played in this gigantic conflict is perhaps not so apparent at first sight as it might well be, for indeed it is a mere truism to say that, had it not been for the Navy, it would have been impossible for our armies in any of the various theatres of war to have successfully engaged and defeated our enemies. When it is thought that it was under escort by the Navy that troops, food, stores, munitions were taken even across the narrow channel that separates France from England, it is evident that the task accomplished was a gigantic one.

When it is remembered that the same duty was performed for all the forces fighting in many different parts of the world; that the Navy brought here thousands of troops from different parts of the British Dominions; escorted a very large proportion of the troops which came from the United States of America; and, in addition, had to escort passenger and cargo steamers, it will be realised how tremendous was the work they performed, and how great a debt is due to them for the self-sacrificed devotion, and skill with which this great task was accomplished. It must also not be forgotten that they had to watch the seas for torpedoes, to sweep them for mines, and to meet a large number of new devices for dealing death and destruction.

They did not crown their work by another Trafalgar, but they fought several brilliant battles; and although many invaluable lives were lost, they were not lost in vain, for the Germans were defeated as completely at sea as they were on land.

It is true, as I have already said, that there was no Battle of Trafalgar; but can the human mind picture a more wonderful spectacle or a more complete defeat than is to be found in the silent passages across the North Sea of the German war-ships to be handed over on arrival off our shores, without protest or demur, to their victorious enemy? In a great sea fight the victors must inevitably lose heavily in men and ships, while the vanquished, losing more heavily still, fighting on to the end, and with the inviolable courage of sailors go to their doom, with their guns belching defiance at the enemy, and their men cheering as they go to their death—a spectacle which has always commanded respect from their conquerors.

But in this case there was nothing to inspire respect; nothing to add glory or lustre to the German Navy, when, without firing a gun or offering any resistance, they handed themselves over to Sir David Beatty and his victorious fleet. There are, it is true, controversies about the battle of Jutland and other naval battles; but this fact stands out—that after that battle the Germans never seriously sought to try conclusions with the British Navy again; and the conditions in which their ships were found when they were surrendered showed how complete the defeat had been, physically and morally, which they had sustained.

Those who have visited the devastated areas of France and Belgium know how terrible is the destruction; thousands of acres laid barren and waste; woods and forests destroyed; churches, houses, cottages reduced to a mere heap of ruins. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the British Navy nothing could have saved England from the fate which overtook the countries of our Allies.

From the beginning to the end of the war, always on the watch, ever vigilant and prepared to take any action that seemed necessary to defend the shores of the United Kingdom, to protect the interests of the Allies, and to contribute by all possible means in their power to that victory which has now finally crowned our efforts. Well, indeed, may we thank God for our glorious British Navy; and never must we let our children forget what is the debt we owe them for all that they have done in these tremendous years.—*Daily Express*.

I remember in the first weeks of war talking to a Regular officer, who, after the fashion of the old Regulars, was gloomy about the immediate prospect but perfectly confident about the ultimate issue. He was convinced that the war would last every bit of four years if we were to win, and would in the end be won by Britain. No, not by the British Navy, but by the British Army, which would then be the best in the world. At the time I thought the prophecy mad; but it was true. That is always the way with our country. She begins by being universally underestimated—as by Frederick the Great, by Joseph II., by Napoleon, by the Emperor William. She moves slowly and unwillingly to her task, and ends by doing most of the job. The "Island Poland," as her detractors describe her, finishes by having the destinies of the world in her hands.

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT.

When in December the British divisions crossed the Rhine, the men who had been out since the start must have looked back upon the long road with minds wavering between perplexity and thankfulness. Their words might have been those of Jacob: "With my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands." The little Expeditionary Force, small in numbers and small in the esteem of its opponents, had grown to almost the strongest army that the world has seen. A miracle had been wrought, a miracle of patience and courage and resolution. It is well to be always reminding ourselves of what we have been capable, for in it lies the hope of our future.—*Daily Express*.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

CIGARS AND CHERROOTS

made from selected and perfectly matured
leaves of tobacco

in
MANILA

Cigars and Cheroots of all sizes can be
obtained from all local stores.

SOLE AGENT:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

15, Wyndham Street,

HONGKONG.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Distributors for

COLE DODGE & OLDSMOBILE Cars,
FEDERAL Trucks—FISK Tires,
HARLEY-DAVIDSON Motorcycles.

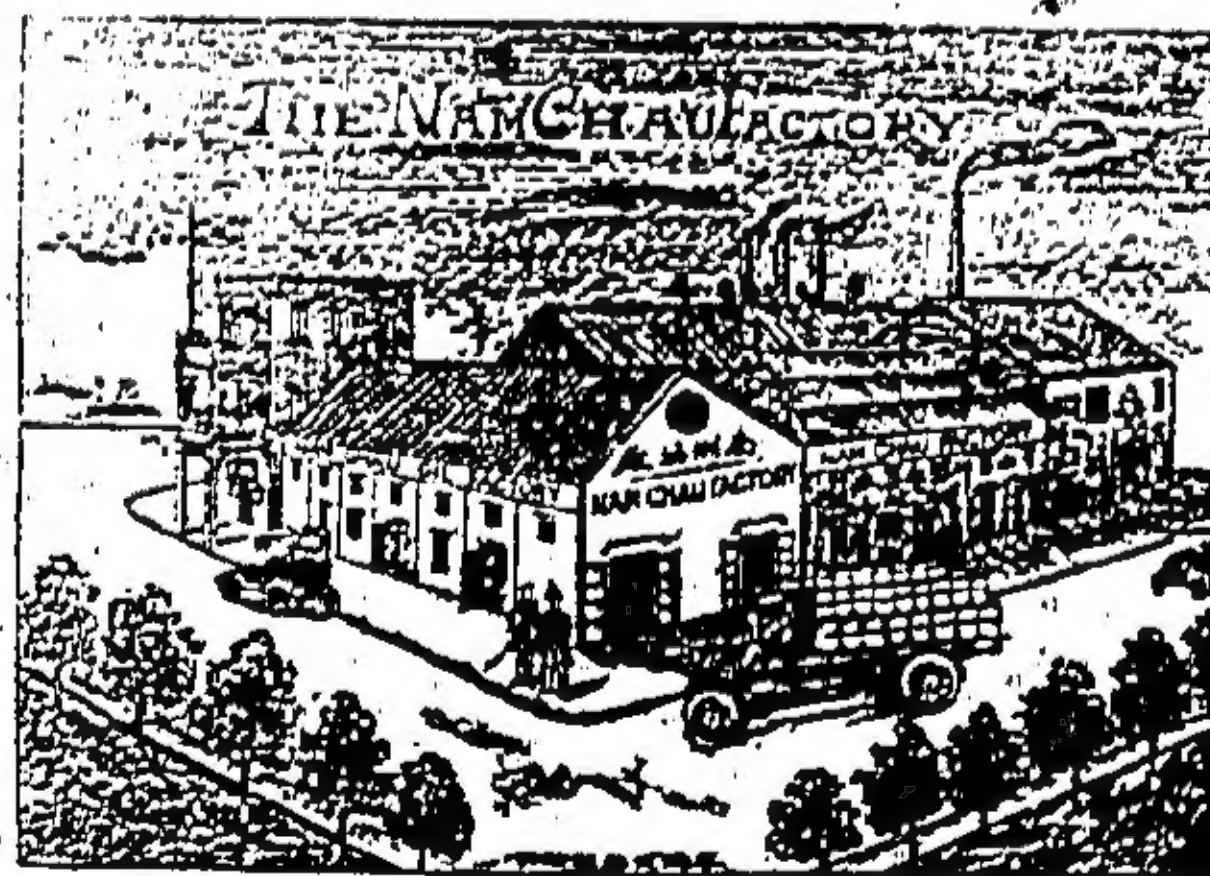
ARROW BRENNAN, JACOBSEN MEITZ,
RED WING, ROBERTS & VENN,
SEVERIN Marine engines.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of
Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

Motor Car Storage
and
Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.
Re-painting a speciality.

Inquiries and Inspection Invited.

Call at our Motor Garage
No. 7, Russell St. or Phone 659.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics
Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Butter or
Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not
guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery,
and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from
Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with
other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 26, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

SECRETS OF THE WAR— BULLETS FOR ZEPPELINS. INVENTOR'S HEROIC DEATH.

Mr. Justice Sargant presided at a
meeting of the Royal Commission on
Awards to Inventors at Queen Anne's
gate recently, at which a claim was made
on behalf of Mrs. Brock, the widow of
Commander Brock, the inventor of the
Brock anti-Zeppelin bullet, for an award
in respect of the bullet.

Mr. Albert, a brother-in-law of Com-
mander Brock, presented the claim,
which, he said, was brought on the de-
finite instructions of Commander Brock
contained in a letter written a few days
before he went to Zebrugg. It was due
to Commander Brock's memory that there
should be the fullest public recognition
and acknowledgment of what was ad-
mitted to be a very valuable invention.
Up to now the fullest secrecy had been
imposed by the authorities and loyally
accepted by the manufacturers and the
family, whereas considerable publicity
had been given to other inventors of
bullets. Over and over again it had been
claimed that such and such a bullet had
been instrumental in bringing down
Zeppelins, and all this time they had re-
mained silent. The time had arrived
when it should be made public that the
Brock bullet played a very important
part in bringing down these Zeppelins,
especially in the early days, which was
the most dangerous stage of the menace.
The bullet was not patented, said Mr.
Albert, and anyone who knew Com-
mander Brock would not be the least
surprised at that. He was
glad to say that the State had the
unrestricted use of the invention, and
apart from that he was a man of many
parts, and as soon as he had attained
success in one direction he turned to an-
other. He had remarked that he had
finished the Zeppelins and was going to
do the same thing to submarines. In
1916 a conference awarded certain marks
to the different types of bullets, taking
into consideration the perseverance of the
inventor, civil and military values, and
the restoration of public confidence. That
committee decided that the Brock bullet
was worth 31 per cent, and the Pomeroy
33 per cent.

Mr. Trevor Watson, for the Admiralty,
said that at the time the value of a
Zeppelin was taken at an arbitrary value
to be £70,000.

Mr. Albert pointed out that it was
believed at one time that some way of
countering the attack with bullets then
in use had been found by the Germans,
and Commander Brock set to work to
find a bullet which would function on the
fabric, which was the essential point. In
the autumn of 1916 the first three of four
Zeppelins were brought down, including
those at Cuffley and Potters Bar. Mr.
Albert quoted from statements found
among Commander Brock's papers, in
which he expressed the view, supported
by evidence that no other bullet had
succeeded in firing a balloon at over 200
yards range. He further said that his
bullet had been present in every mixture
of bullets, and that it was the chief factor
in destroying the Zeppelin menace. It
was also believed that the Pomeroy bullet
had never been used alone on an attack
on Zeppelins. The mixture of bullets
was authorized to make doubly sure. The
drums of a Lewis gun were loaded with a
mixture of Brock and Pomeroy bullets,
and a third bullet which was used as a
tracer bullet. Commander Brock attached
reports by the well-known aviators,
Lt. Sowrey and Lt. Brandon. Lt.
Sowrey said in his report that the first
two drums of ammunition had apparently
no effect, but the third one caused the
envelope to catch fire in several places.
He fired traversing fire along the en-
velope. This was an important point,
because it was suggested that the Pomeroy
bullet would only function on a hard
surface, and in traversing along the en-
velope there was only a remote chance of
the bullet hitting a hard substance. The
next aviator spoke of seeing the Brock
bullets bursting all along the envelope.
It was a great misfortune, said Mr.
Albert, from all points of view, that
Capt. Robinson, V.C., was dead. These
knew quite well in the family of Com-
mander Brock that Capt. Robinson and
his squadron accepted it as a fact that
Brock bullets had brought down the
Zeppelin, and Capt. Robinson had con-
gratulated Commander Brock upon it.

Sir William Pene, Professor of Chem-
istry, of Cambridge gave evidence, and
said he thought the aviators' reports were
conclusive that it was the Brock bullets
which were bursting on the Zeppelin.

Colonel Fellowes, R.A.F., said, in the
course of his evidence, that the theory that
Zeppelins were surrounded by a non-
combustible gas was found to be without
foundation. Commander Brock set out
on his research on his own initiative, and
said he would produce a bullet to act
on the match-box principle. Tests show-
ed that usually two or three British bul-
lets fired in the same place would explode
a balloon, but he believed that one bullet
would be sufficient to destroy a Zeppelin.
Colonel Fellowes added that, although it
was not known at the time, the Bucking-
ham bullet would have done what was re-
quired.

ON THE MOLE AT ZEBRUGGE.

The Chairman: Really, the special
problem which the bullet was designed
to meet was to some extent a problem
which did not exist!

Colonel Fellowes agreed, but he said
that the Brock bullet was the bullet with
which machines were first authorised to
be sent up. It was practically capable
itself of destroying a Zeppelin.

Colonel Forbes, Aircraft Armoury De-
partment, expressed the view that the
chances were that what the aviators saw
were the explosions of the Brock bullet.

Mr. Trevor Watson called Admiral
Richard Farquhar, who said that there was
no real risk with the Brock bullet. There
never had been a serious accident. Com-
mander Brock was appointed to the Royal
(Continued at foot of next column.)

KAISER KARL ATTACKED. GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S BOOK.

One more has been added to the rapidly
growing list of books by Germany's war
leaders, the latest author being the War
Minister, General von Stein, whose work
consists of a number of short chapters
giving his views, not only on the army
commanders and the war, but also on the
High Court, the German Government, the
Allies, etc.

General Stein considers the ex-Kaiser
innocent, and declares that he energeti-
cally opposed the war, and only gave his
consent, with a heavy heart, after the
strongest reasons for a declaration of war
had been set before him. General Stein
expresses wonder that such a revolution of
opinion among the German people is pos-
sible, seeing that all were formerly con-
vinced that no blame for the war fell
on the Kaiser. He then reads the Reich-
stag's letter for its Peace resolution of
July, 1917, saying it lacked political
understanding for war and peace. He
adds: "That we desired to wage a war
of conquest, but one of defence was placed
beyond doubt at the very beginning.
Too little regard was paid to the effect
of the Peace resolutions on the troops at
the front."

The General maintains that Bethmann-
Hollweg was neither a diplomat nor a
statesman, saying: "He was no states-
man, for a statesman must have no fear.
Fate overtook him despite, or rather
owing to, the way in which he gave way.
Ludendorff told me, as early as the
autumn of 1916, that Bethmann Hollweg
would never manage to bring about peace,
and that, therefore, he must go."

The writer also lets himself go regard-
ing the Emperor, Karl, whom he terms a
weak prince, who, in the end, was not
taken seriously. He declares that nego-
tiations were constantly taking place
with enemies in Vienna, and that the
Emperor in his conversations called Hin-
denburg and Ludendorff pigs. "Even in
Vienna," he writes, "people made fun
of the Emperor Karl in the open street.
Although he was ready to make any sacri-
fice if he only remained Emperor, it was
his, as also the Empress's ardent wish
to see the Crown of Poland on his head.
From such an ally nothing could be ex-
pected. Our allies were all weak and
without resources of their own, and
though cut off from the world's markets,
we had to supply them with what they
lacked. For fear of their defection, we
were too considerate towards them. The
Entente energetically held all its nations
together, and united all in common
action. We did not succeed in attaining
this unity. In the end, the faithlessness
and treachery, which we had tried to pre-
vent by our yielding attitude, was com-
mitted all the same. We were not cap-
able of enforcing our will from the start,
nor of making the situation clear.—
Reuter's Special Service.

Naval Air Service to investigate explo-
sives, but the confidential information he
thus gained would not be of special use
to him in making that invention. He
was probably far ahead of others in his
knowledge and experience of explosives.
He had heard since that Commander
Brock produced a lot of other inventions.
The Chairman: We have all heard of
the artificial fog at Zebrugg.

Mr. Watson said there were other in-
ventions in connection with colour films,
anti-submarine work, and a special sort
of gas.

The chairman commented on the great
desirability of claims of this class being
heard together. He said he could not
help feeling that the award in the case
of another bullet might have been dif-
ferent had all the evidence been before
the persons who made it. He was refer-
ring to the Pomeroy case.

Mr. Watson said that Commander
Brock was a very exceptional man, and
the services he had given to his country
and his early and lamented death made
it particularly desirable that, in this case,
the Admiralty should not be tainted with
any suggestion of ingratitude. On behalf
of the Admiralty, he paid tribute to the
immense value of Commander Brock's
services. The ideal of duty dominated
the whole life of the deceased officer.
Nothing in his life was more characteris-
tic than the manner of his leaving it. He
had come to the conclusion that the Ger-
mans had a range-finder superior to our
own. He went to Zebrugg as no part
of his duty at all. He begged to be
allowed to go because it might give him
an opportunity of finding out the nature
and the construction of this range-finder.
According to the best contemporary ac-
counts, it was while he was examining
that range-finder, on the Mole at Zebrugg,
that he met his death, and there
could be no finer tribute to the nature
of the man than the fact that, in the
surrender of that attack, he could examine
quietly a scientific instrument in order
not to be might place the knowledge he
gained at the service of his country. To
put it briefly, the Admiralty were not
fighting the case. An award of £25,000
had been made in the case of the Pomeroy
bullet, but the award made in the case
of Commander Brock was considerably
smaller.

It was thought then that the Brock
bullet was not so effective in bringing
down Zeppelins, and, further, there was
nothing like so large a number of them
used. It had always been the practise
of the Admiralty and the War Office to
deal with the Service inventor on a dif-
ferent footing from the private inventor,
but the evidence in this case showed that
the services Commander Brock rendered
were not due to the training he received
at the hands of the Admiralty. It ap-
peared that at least three Zeppelins were
destroyed by a mixture of Brock, Pomeroy,
and tracer bullets.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Albert
said that they desired a complete settle-
ment regard to the invention for future
use as well as for past, and on this the
chairman remarked that he hoped there
would be no occasion for further use in
our time.

The Commission considered its award
privately, and will make a recommenda-
tion in the usual way.

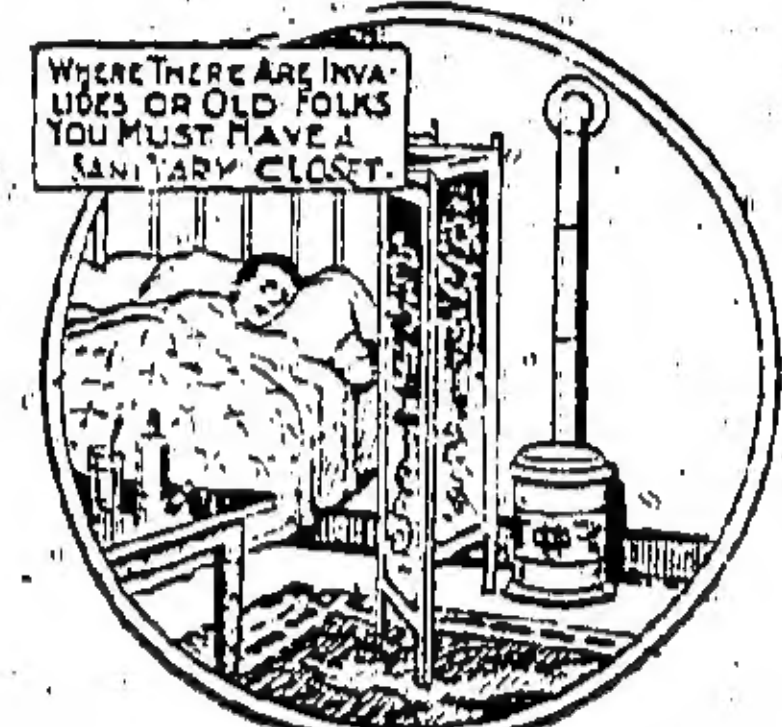
We sell only Pianos of Merit

but they are not necessarily
expensive you can buy one

for **\$450.**

The **Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.**

A BOON & COMFORT for the Sick & Invalid ABSOLUTELY NO ORDOUR



Indoor Sanitary Closets complete with Fittings, etc.
\$35.00

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO.,
14, Chater Road. Phone 2354.

SPECIAL OFFER

OF

AUSTRALIAN

FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
LOGANBERRIES, PEACHES, PEARS,
PLUMS, RHUBARB, FIGS, PINEAPPLE,
QUINCES, PASSION FRUIT.

In No. 3 Tins 50 cents per tin.

ASPARAGUS, large tins 95 cents, small 50 cents
BROAD BEANS, per tin 30 cents
MACEDOINE VEGETABLES, per tin 30 cents
ARTICHOKES, per tin 30 cents
SWEDES, per tin 30 cents

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON."

THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 624.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,
and Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

BOVRIL and the War

Those who have given up
Bovril in order that the fighting
men should have it can now
obtain their share.

During the War Bovril was so indis-
pensable to the soldiers, wounded, and
the people in the United Kingdom that
it had to be retained in the British
Isles where it is made, or sent to the
fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have
now reached this country and no
one need be any longer deprived
of the wonderful body-building
powers of this unique food.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MOUSTON HILL ROAD.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 1st.
Empress of Russia, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Le Brun, from China-wan-tao, which port she left on August 26th, with a cargo of coal, Moller & Co.
 September 2nd.
Huamun, British str., 641 tons, Captain Pace, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, including coal, Po Shun & Co.
Tai-chang, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. Westerlund, from Canton, with a general cargo, C.M.S.N. Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Venezuela* sailed from Manila on Monday morning, and will arrive at this port tomorrow at daylight.
 The s.s. *China* sailed from Shanghai on September 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on September 13th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kama Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on the September 1st, and is expected here on September 4th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, September 2nd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.59	29.61
Temperature	85	78	84
Humidity	72	85	75
Wind Direction	West	East	West
Force	3	0	3
Weather	Clear	Clear	Clear
Rain	0.89	0	0.03

Highest open-air temperature on 1st... 87
 Lowest open-air temperature on 2nd... 77

WEATHER REPORT.

September 2nd, 5.33.—Orders given to lower local signal No. 1.

September 2nd, 5.35.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E. direction N.W. velocity 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 2nd, 11.00.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 27 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E. direction N. velocity 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 2nd, 11.15.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Yokohama and Formosa. Pressure has decreased considerably in the neighborhood of Shanghai, changes at other reporting stations are slight.

Delayed observations from Formosa indicate that the estimated position of the typhoon at 6 a.m. yesterday was too far West and too far North. At 6 a.m. this morning it was in about latitude 26 deg. or 27 deg. N. and longitude 123 deg. or 124 deg. E. moving in a northerly direction.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.13 in. Total since January 1st, 63.21 inches, against an average of 66.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock—W. wind, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel—Strong S.W. winds, moderating.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook—No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan—No. 1.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1919.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	4th Sept.	4th Sept.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	5th Sept.	5th Sept.	SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	10th Sept.	10th Sept.	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	14th Sept.	14th Sept.	JAPAN
TJILWONG	JAPAN	18th Sept.	18th Sept.	JAVA
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	22nd Sept.	22nd Sept.	JAVZ

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Telephone No. 1574.

KONINKYKKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on September 26th, to,
 SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.
 This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. [779]

Graving Dock and Slipways

SHIPS

Engines

TAIKOO DOCK

HONGKONG.

BOILERS

MOTORS.

Repairs

Telephone 212. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK"

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
 MARSEILLES AND LONDON
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
"KHIVA"	23rd Oct.	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th Sept.	25th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATOON APCAR"	8th Sept.	30th Sept.
"IT LA"	1st Oct.	18th Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, ETC.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	25th Sept.	9th Oct.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

29, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports		3rd Sept., 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

978

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	15th Sept.
"CARNABYONSHIRE"	25th Sept.
"GLENADE"	4th Oct.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	21st September	LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23. [17]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	TO	DATE
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUSANG"	Thurs., 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KUSANG"	Fri., 5th Sept., 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 5th Sept., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Fri., 5th Sept., 10 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Sat., 6th Sept., 10 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tues., 8th Sept., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Wed., 10th Sept., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 12th Sept., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 17th Sept., 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about September 15th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID AND TRIESTE. (Possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation; commodious single and double berth cabins; also Cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. [1123]

CP OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE
Empress of Russia	Sept. 5	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations, Empress of Russia, 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom:

Empress of Russia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage subject to change without notice.

Regulations for Passage for New 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, fare, baggage, etc., apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. H. Wallis & Co., Ltd., 112, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

RONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following T.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EDMORE" ... About Sept. 2nd.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About Sept. 4th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Sept. 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... About Oct. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About Oct. 5th.

"WAHAN" ... About Oct. 11th.

"WEST MUNHAM" ... About Nov. 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANTO MARU No. 1 ... REGULAR SERVICE FOR

NANTO MARU No. 2 ... FREIGHT BETWEEN

NANTO MARU No. 3 ... HONGKONG, BANGKOK

SODEGAURA MARU ... AND OR

KYODO MARU No. 13 ... SINGAPORE.

TAMON MARU No. 1 ...

ASOSAN MARU ...

CHEIAN MARU ...

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

TEL. 140 and 155. Top Floor, KING'S BUILDING.

112

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD

KUHAHA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, HONG KONG, PORT SAID, SUEZ, CANAL, HAVANA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, ZAMBIA, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, MANILA, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

For further particulars apply to

YU KYOKU TRADING Co., M. HANSHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DUBLIN, BAY, DURBAN (Name: EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN) with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DUBLIN, BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
or to Reiss & Co., Canton.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept., 5 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HONGKONG	"KAIFONG"	On 4th Sept., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, PAKHOI and HONGKONG	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUNGIANG"	On 8th Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"BURNING"	On 8th Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 8th Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Sept., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Cabin-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	5th Sept., at 1 P.M.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	9th Sept., at 1 P.M.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	12th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Light and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms single and two berth only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 41 COMPANIES OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & AFAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	10th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	9th Sept.	30th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	26th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	25th Sept.	9th Oct.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
HACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
12, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU	Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Early September.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
---------------	--------------------

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINYU MARU	Wednesday, 3rd September.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at 6 p.m.
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 222 & 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU, FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	23,000	Oct. 28th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, LIMA, IQUIQUE, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275 T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMERS & DEPARTURES

DESTINATION	STEAMER	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTEOS"	On or about 30th Sept.

* SHANGHAI ... S.S. "BATAVIA" ... On or about ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALTA MARU ... Beginning of September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 6th September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th September.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 28th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

14,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st, Sept. 11th, Oct. 1st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Price's Buildings O. H. HOFFER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Tel. 1942.

